

PREVALENCE OF SICKNESS
IN THE CITY AND STATE.Grip, Typhoid Fever, Pneumonia and Smallpox Spread to
Dangerous Degree—State Board of Health
Meets To-Day.

At the special session of the State Board of Health, which will be held this afternoon at Jefferson City, in compliance with resolutions passed Wednesday by the House and Senate, a line of action will be determined upon to combat the outbreaks of smallpox in the State. Doctor L. C. McIlwain, president of the board, said yesterday that the disease existed to a greater extent than ever before in Missouri, and that the grip and typhoid fever are also prevalent to a dangerous degree.

In St. Louis, according to Doctor McIlwain, typhoid fever, grip and diphtheria are generally prevalent. Other sections of the State also suffer. Smallpox exists to an unusual extent in various parts of the State, but in the larger cities the rigorous system of quarantine has kept it from spreading. Tuberculosis exists to the same extent as in the last few winters, while cholera, a few cases of which have been reported from the East, has not made its appearance in Missouri.

The grip is running its course at present. In the last week there were twelve deaths from the disease in St. Louis.

"The grip is infectious and usually epidemic in winter months," said Doctor McIlwain, "and there is no way of preventing it so far as can be discovered. There is a violent epidemic of the disease just now, and more cases are reported in both city and country than since the winter of 1899, when it originated."

"Diphtheria is prevalent now, as always at this time of the year. This disease has not been reported in the State since the usual number of cases in the winter of 1899, when it originated."

"Typhoid and tuberculosis prevail to the same extent as in the last decade. Typhoid is with us all the time, and there are a usual number of cases in the winter. The disease has not spread to the extent it did in the winter of 1893-1892."

"Cholera has been reported in the East, but the stringent quarantine seems to have confined it to the district where it originated. No information of any cases in Missouri has reached the State Board."

"The smallpox situation is very grave throughout the State. The disease exists in nearly all of the Southern counties of the State, and each day the infection spreads, becoming more virulent in cold weather. The virulence of the smallpox may be deduced from the percentage of deaths resulting therefrom, which are nearly 2 per cent of all deaths the past year, as compared to 1 per cent during the two previous winters."

"The disease was largely introduced by volunteers returning from the Spanish war, and has since been fostered greatly by the negligence of physicians in certain districts. Constant reports of 'Cuban itch' were being heard of, and investigation developed the fact that these cases were nothing else than smallpox. No attempt had been made to isolate the cases, and this is responsible for part of the present epidemic."

"This Cuban itch has caused the special session of our board. A statute enables us to order the County Judge to take the steps necessary to prevent the spread of contagious diseases, although I believe lawyers dispute its validity. The order will most likely be issued, however. The board has been guaranteed \$5,000 to assist it in its fight, the Senate having sent that word yesterday."

"If a sufficient appropriation were made, any disease could be kept in control by the quarantine system. We have asked for \$5,000, that sum at least being necessary to enable us to see whether the necessary precautions are being observed and to institute quarantine systems everywhere."

"The precautions against smallpox are well known and should be observed everywhere. The railroads have volunteered to let the Sheriff of any county have a special car to transport his prisoners to the State's prison or penitentiary, whenever he has so many as five to go together. This will remove much danger of contagion, and should relieve the State institutions from being quarantined by arrivals from suspected districts, where the disease is found to have broken out after the shipment of prisoners."

"The chief precautions against grip are to keep dry, out of draughts and to wear warm clothes. Bad weather, and water are responsible for typhoid and diphtheria, and these points should be guarded."

"Pneumonia and bronchitis exist to about the same extent as usual this winter, the present state of the weather being well adapted to their development. No extraordinary epidemic of either exists, however, and the year may be called an average one in these respects."

TWO MILLION AMERICANS AFFECTED
WITH GRIP AT THE PRESENT TIME.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
New York, Jan. 10.—Grip is the bane of the nation at this time, and is spreading every State in the Union. Strangely enough, this disease is creating greater havoc than smallpox, which is vastly more dreaded by the public.

Competent authorities in this city estimate that fully 2,000,000 Americans are afflicted with grip at the present moment. The same authorities place the number of victims of smallpox in the country at about 50,000. They assert that the mortality is greater from grip than as a result of the epidemic of smallpox, and the statistics seem to bear them out in this assertion.

It is impossible, of course, in the absence of complete official reports, to give exact figures, but it appears that out of the 20,000,000 cases of smallpox cited less than 200 deaths have occurred. The mortality in Greater New York is relatively small. For example, out of eleven cases in the Marine Hospital at the Brooklyn Navy Yard there has not been a single death, and of thirteen workers in one of the largest breweries in the country, situated near the Navy Yard, all have recovered. The disease is very mild in form and with proper care those afflicted with it usually recover.

THEY THOUGHT IT WAS GRIP.
The mortality in cases of grip, however, is alarming. It is estimated that of those afflicted with this disease, or with bronchitis and pneumonia, fully 1 per cent, or a total of 20,000, have died.

Grip seems to have hand-in-hand with the unseasonable weather which prevails throughout the United States. While families in many instances have been attacked by the disease, the physicians in every section of the country are overworked. In Greater New York 200,000 persons are under treatment.

The epidemic is beginning to have a perceptible effect on business, and even the theaters and other amusements have experienced a loss of patronage. It is no respecter of persons, and men and women in every walk of life have been laid low. Thousands of persons who go to the great variety of amusements, and make up a great cosmopolitan city have been compelled to take to their beds. Doctor George F. Sherry, whose business it is to follow such epidemics, said today:

"The type of grip this year is mild, and there is less danger. People are inclined to treat it lightly and to be careless. There is a small epidemic of the disease in a general collapse. In most cases the system is enfeebled and complications are likely to set in. Almost all persons who are run down contract the disease because they are the least able to resist it."

TREATMENT VARIES.
There is no real specific and no single medicine applies to all cases. Where there is a continual high fever it is always wise

to at once consult a physician. Domestic remedies in many instances afford temporary relief, but when they fail the doctor should at once be summoned. The grip flourishes in damp, raw weather, and great precaution should be taken not to contract the disease. The temperature of the body should be kept at a normal level. A full stomach, cleanly habits and ordinary care may ward off the disease, but I have known cases where persons were attacked despite every precaution."

Physicians generally discourage the old-fashioned method of drenching the system with calomine in cases of grip or allied troubles. New and safer remedies are known to the medical profession throughout the country, have been found and the quinine habit is very generally discouraged on the theory that the temperature of the body should be kept at a normal level. A full stomach, cleanly habits and ordinary care may ward off the disease, but I have known cases where persons were attacked despite every precaution."

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JUST GRIP.

PLANS OF RAILROAD TRUST
SAID TO BE INTERNATIONAL.

Vast Scheme to Connect China and England by Rail and Water, via the United States.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
New York, Jan. 10.—That stock values can be lessened or increased on the slightest pretext was demonstrated on the Stock Exchange today. Mr. James H. Hill, who is the chief of the Morgan forces on the floor, is at home suffering with the prevailing disease of the present time, grip, and in his absence the professional traders had the session practically to themselves. They figured that a reaction from the recent high level of prices was due, and accordingly sold stocks. The speculative public, taking the cue, followed suit, and the result was a rather dull, flat market.

The shorts may have cause to repent to-morrow, for while they were depressing values to-day the resourceful members of the bull pool were at work. Their latest plan is to acquire the International Steamship Navigation Company, otherwise known as the American Line, for use as a transatlantic adjunct of the trunk line systems in interest. President Grismore of the American Line was in the city this morning and held a conference with important financiers in the office of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. A report came from Philadelphia in the afternoon that J. Pierpont Morgan had acquired a block of International Steamship Company stock, paying therefore the sum of \$5,000,000, but this report could not be traced and probably is an exaggeration.

HILL'S DREAM MAY BE REALIZED.
That plans have been drawn, however, for making the American Line an important factor in transatlantic trade cannot be denied. This company is controlled, in part, directly by the Pennsylvania Railroad and by Standard Oil interests. It operates steamers plying between the United States and Great Britain, and in addition to the passenger steamers St. Louis, St. Paul and New York, it maintains a fleet of freighters.

Its financial dealings have been with Kuhn, Loeb & Co., rather than with Morgan & Co., and it is believed that the pending arrangement has to do more particularly with the plans of Mr. James J. Hill of the Great Northern Company.

President Hill said yesterday that he had come to New York to negotiate for steamships to be put on in the Pacific trade between Puget Sound and Asiatic ports. It may be that he has merely bid for several

of the American Line steamers in order to complete his arrangements at once. It is more probable, however, that when this plan affecting the American Line is fully developed, it will be found that a vast scheme of connecting China and England by rail and water, via the United States, has been realized. Mr. Hill is now in a position to furnish the rail facilities and if he carries out his published plans he will put on a line of steamers between Puget Sound and China. An understanding with the American Line would then be in order.

Wall Street Movement.
President Grismore left New York before the significance of his visit became apparent and went to Washington to help the lobby, which is striving to force through the shipbuilding bill. Other officials of the International Steamship Company, when questioned in Philadelphia, professed ignorance of any deal affecting the status of the company.

Reverting to to-day's movement of prices on the Stock Exchange, it is interesting to note that the only securities which did not suffer from the reactionary movement were those controlled by the Gould-Slack-Rockefeller combination.

Manhattan was notably strong and managed to weather through the day. The rail gain of 1 per cent. Missouri Pacific sold up to 37 again, and released to last night's closing figure—84. Western Union advanced sharply and gained 7/8 per cent on the day.

St. Louis Southwestern common and preferred were in active demand. The common gained 1/4 and the preferred 3/8 per cent as a result of the day's operations. Texas and Pacific was notably strong, but the closing quotation—24 1/2—is but a fraction over Wednesday's final figure.

Underlying the short selling to-day is a feeling that a reaction is coming which will bring the market on the downward path for a time. This feeling is based on the certainty of gold exports in the near future, and also disposition of speculators to take profits. The market, in the absence of any important development, would decline mechanically. Hence, many investors which have sustained prices of late continue to divulge sufficient information of their plans to guide the speculative public.

WOMAN'S RISE IN
THE RAILWAY WORLD.

Miss I. G. Carpenter Slated for Assistant to President of the Milwaukee System.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Chicago, Jan. 10.—While it has not been officially announced, it is said the successor of B. G. Lennox, late assistant to President Earling of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road, has been selected, and that for the first time in the railroad history of America a woman will be appointed to a position of trust by a railroad second only to that of the president.

Miss I. G. Carpenter, daughter of the late A. H. V. Carpenter, for many years general passenger agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, it is understood, is the fortunate young woman selected to fill the position.

Miss Carpenter, besides being well versed in all railroad matters, is also well known as a book reviewer. Her work, which has been appearing in the Milwaukee papers for several years, has received favorable comment throughout the country, while her criticism of current literature is accepted as being among the best appearing in the daily journals.

MULE KICKS A HOLE
IN STOCK CAR ROOF.

Hoofs Stick in Opening and Man With a Saw Has to Cut Animal Free.

This restless, festive, merry mule now steeped in despair. He's sad and sore for evermore—And bowed by howling woe.

There was a wave of woe throughout the length and breadth of a carload of mules that passed through Venice yesterday morning en route from Chicago to the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis.

The pride of the car, a big animal more than sixteen hands high, attempted to assert his superiority by kicking higher than any other mule present just before the train reached Venice. He succeeded, but the kick cost him his liberty.

Both hoofs shot up through the roof of the palace stock car and when a brakeman scrambled over the car in an effort to reach the locomotive, before the train slowed down, he fell over the mule's protruding legs.

The slip nearly cost him his life, but the novelty of the predicament in which he found the animal caused him to laugh all the way into Venice.

LEADING TOPICS
—IN—
TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missouri—Fair Friday; variable winds. Saturday fair.
For Illinois—Fair Friday; colder in southern portion; northwesterly winds brisk on the lake. Saturday fair.
For Arkansas—Fair Friday; colder; northwesterly winds. Saturday fair.

1. Chinese Envoys Sign, Powers Are Clashing.
2. Prevalence of Sickness in City and State.
3. Railroad Trust Plans Said to Be International.
4. Heroes Take a Line to Stranded Russia.
5. Conference of Charities and Corrections.
6. Poor Commandments Nearing Cape Town.
7. Employment Planned Over Telephone.
8. Governor Sawyer's Message.

9. Selection of Wells Is Indorsed.
10. Hawes Tells of Last Campaign.
11. The Castellanos One Four Million Dollars.
12. Opposition to Big Fight.
13. Race Track Results.
14. Sporting News.

15. Will Support St. Louis Tube Item.
16. Octogenarian Who Is Fond of Her Tobacco.
17. Saved Husband From Prosecution.
18. Annual Meeting of Y. M. C. A.
19. Pettigrew Attacks Shafter.
20. Cousins Married by Bishop.

21. The Railroads.
22. Cushman Makes Unique Speech.
23. City News in Brief.
24. Editorial.
25. Outlook for World's Fair Bill.
26. Society Events.

27. Turner Urging a Secret Ballot.
28. Stephens Makes Two Appointments.
29. Republic Want Advertisements.
30. Record of Births, Marriages, Deaths.

31. Republic Want Advertisements.
32. Grain and Produce.
33. Cattle Sales.
34. Financial News.
35. River Telegrams.
36. Arrested While Begging in Garb of Nun.
37. E. T. Curtis Sues for Divorce.
38. Assailed Father With a Knife.
39. Wrote Love Letter, Then Disappeared.

PANAMA RESENTS
INTERFERENCE TALK.

President McKinley's Declared Intention to Prevent Bombardment Causes Excitement.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.
Panama, Colombia, Jan. 10.—(Copyright, 1901, by the New York Herald Company.)—Dispatches telling that the United States Government has extended protection to the city of Panama and intends to prevent bombardment by force if necessary, have caused much excitement here.

Many and varied comments are freely expressed, according to the feelings and sympathies of the people. Some censure the position of the United States as officious and not in accord with the spirit of the treaty of 1848. This, it is said, only demands the protection of railroad transit in case Colombia is unable to give security and does not call for general protection or for unsolicited intervention in isthmian internal affairs.

Others take a more favorable view, hoping the action of the United States may have an influence toward the restoration of normal conditions and the termination of the unfortunate situation in which Colombia has been for the last fifteen months. In this view concern most of the foreign and commercial interests of the isthmus of impartial and unbiased opinion.

A few persons refer to the United States' action as the natural consequence of President McKinley's imperialistic policy.

CHINESE ENVOYS SIGN;
POWERS ARE CLASHINGAmerican Proposal to Shift Negotiations
From Peking Meets Disfavor and
Is Withdrawn.Partition of Celestial Empire, With Its Attendant Squabbling
Among the Nations and Possible War, Is Strongly
Foreshadowed by the Day's Developments.

Paris, Jan. 10.—As the result of inquiries in authoritative quarters, the Associated Press is given the following statement in regard to the Chinese situation:

"The Chinese plenipotentiaries signed the joint note yesterday, thus concluding the preliminary stage of the negotiations."

It was added that this important step was insignificant, compared with the difficulties to be met with between the Powers themselves, whose clashing interests will have full play in the coming discussions.

The United States' proposal to shift the seat of the negotiations, finds no favor in the European chancelleries. Three reasons are given for this opposition:

1. It is considered a great mistake to transfer the negotiations from China, where all the information is at hand respecting the situation, and the feeling among the Chinese themselves, and more especially regarding the conditions of trade and commerce with which negotiations will be chiefly concerned.

2. The United States' commerce with China is comparatively small when compared with that of several other countries. Therefore, the United States is not entitled to expect the negotiations to be carried on at Washington.

3. The third and most delicate reason advanced is that the European Powers have not felt sufficient confidence that the United States Government might not itself influence the negotiations by the pressure of interests having an eye to the exploitation of China. The attitude of some of the Powers, moreover, is swayed by other motives in opposing the United States' proposal. Great Britain, for example, which

seems to be the most strongly antagonistic, has probably taken into consideration the United States' attitude toward the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

The feeling here favors Shanghai, if any change is made, as it is pointed out that Shanghai is the most important trade center in China, and, moreover, that the Southern viceroys who are favorable to foreigners and anxious to further trade make their influence felt. Peking, Shanghai, Berlin or Paris are more likely to be chosen. Enormous British interests are in favor of the choice of London, but it is improbable that the others Powers will agree to this.

WHAT THE GREAT NATIONS ARE STRIVING TO SECURE.
There is no reason to suppose that Russia will withdraw from the joint negotiations. The treaty she has concluded with China concerns her special interests in regions contiguous to her territories, but she has great political interests in the Far East, further, in the joint conference which will be held with a view to a speedy settlement, Russia aims chiefly at a wide expansion of her political influence.

Great Britain wants, roughly, open the Chinese Empire to her commerce and at the same time strengthen her political foothold. The United States' efforts, apparently, will be devoted to securing commercial advantages, while France and Germany will desire to increase their trade generally and their political influence in certain provinces. The struggle between these conflicting designs will be bitter and, in any case, will greatly protract the negotiations.

One thing which Great Britain and the United States wish secured is the raising of the prohibition which now exists in China against foreigners acquiring landed interests.

PRESIDENT MAY WITHDRAW TROOPS
AND LET THE POWERS FIGHT IT OUT.

The Republic Bureau.
Washington, Jan. 10.—The partition of China, with all its attendant squabbling among the nations over territory and possible war, is indicated more strongly than ever by to-day's developments here.

President McKinley's effort to bring order out of chaos by the transfer of the negotiations to some other place than Peking—preferably Washington—has proved abortive, and this leaves in diplomatic situation in almost hopeless shape. What the outcome will be the State Department will not undertake to discuss, but no attempt is made to conceal that little else than a miracle can prevent the most serious consequences.

The proposition submitted by the President in connection with the question of indemnity and revision of commercial treaties, was designed to facilitate the conclusion of the negotiations as a whole. Such a course would undoubtedly have gone far to bring about a speedy and peaceful solution of the problem. As it is, the wrangling must go on indefinitely, and it would seem, from Minister Conger's reports, without hope of a final satisfactory understanding.

MINISTER CONGER URGED TO HASTEN SETTLEMENT.
At the same time, desiring above all else to avoid delay in the progress of the negotiations, he has directed Mr. Conger to urge forward their early conclusion at Peking. The other Governments also have been urged to hasten to avoid all unnecessary delay in reaching the settlement of the Chinese question.

The State Department will not make public the position of the nations upon the President's suggestion, but it is understood that the great majority opposed it. Russia, alone, indeed, which has been acting in accord with the United States on almost all the important matters involved in the Chinese question, is said to have given its approval of the American plan.

That the Powers intend to proceed to the slicing up of China on one pretext or another, is now quite plain. The United States will still persevere in the face of this latest setback, to avert what means eventually the destruction of the far East. If Mr. McKinley's suggestion had been adopted a treaty could have been concluded with China at once embodying those points on which all the parties concerned were agreed, and then the Powers could have set themselves to work to reach a conclusion on the matters still remaining in dispute. Such a course would undoubtedly have gone far to bring about a speedy and peaceful solution of the problem. As it is, the wrangling must go on indefinitely, and it would seem, from Minister Conger's reports, without hope of a final satisfactory understanding.

Further than this, it was said in a high quarter to-day, that he is even now considering the advisability of drawing out of the middle unless there are shortly some signs of an amicable adjustment of differences.

It is said that Mr. McKinley thinks that the Philippines are in New York, and that the sphere of influence of the United States in the East will be potent enough to warrant our abandonment of all claims on China, should the threat of partition be put into execution.

SPANISH ADMIRAL CERVERA
MAY NOT LIVE MANY DAYS.Won Respect of American People by His Conduct in
Late War.

Madrid, Jan. 10.—A dispatch from Puerto Real, near Cadix, where Admiral Cervera is lying ill, says his condition has grown worse and that his recovery is almost hopeless.

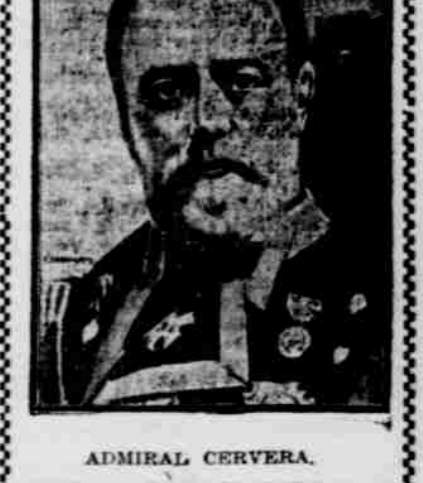
Admiral Cervera, whose complete name and title is Pascual de Cervera y Topete Conde de Jerez, Marquis de Santa Ana, was born of royal blood, his family being one of the oldest in Spain. He is 67 years old, and has served continuously in the Spanish Navy since 1829, with the exception of the period following his return to Spain after the battle of Santiago, for losing which he was court-martialed.

Admiral Cervera will be remembered by Americans chiefly in connection with this engagement, which gave his country the war with Spain. Of its results the Spanish Admiral never had any illusions. Before leaving Spain he was notified by the Government that the fleet which had been placed at his disposal would be inadequate to cope with the more modern vessels of the United States. He protested against being sent to the West Indies with an inferior fleet, and warned the Premier and the Minister of Marine that the result would be disastrous.

Nevertheless, the Admiral, with that sense of duty which characterizes naval men of the world, obeyed the mandate of the Government. He took his fleet first to the Cape Verde Islands and coasted there. He then crossed the Atlantic, passing Martinique, and managed to obtain coal at the island of Curacao.

At that time, it was thought the fleet commanded by Cervera would attempt to reach Havana, but, instead, the wily old Admiral, knowing his fleet was weak, sailed for the Caribbean Sea and anchored in Santiago Harbor. A few days later his fleet was located by Admiral Schley, and in due time was "bottled up" by the American squadron under Admiral Sampson.

A long period of inactivity on the part of the Spanish fleet followed. Cervera admitted his ship to be in a state of disrepair, and the land forces of Spain in their contest with Shafter's army. But the ships lay idle in the harbor until the night of July 2,



ADMIRAL CERVERA.

when preparations were made to break through the American blockade and escape. Admiral Cervera, after the battle which ensued on the following day, said he realized the hopelessness of the undertaking, but was compelled to obey orders. Therefore, he sailed forth to defeat. The wrecks of his fleet now lie on the coral reefs of South Cuba, save for the Maria Teresa, which, after being repaired by Lieutenant Hobson, was abandoned in a storm in the Bahama Islands while en route to Norfolk.

Admiral Cervera's treatment of Hobson and the crew of the Merrimack endeared him to Americans, and his deportment as a prisoner of war commanded respect. He left much to be desired in his conduct toward the Spaniards, but his restlessness and sympathy for Lieutenant Hobson during the latter's confinement in New York further strengthened the friendships formed during the war period.

Tell Hobson the Admiral called, "that I am praying for his recovery."